ANCIENT SKIES

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Official Logbook of the Ancient Astronaut Society

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VOLUME 2, NUMBER 6 600 TALCOTT RD., PARK RIDGE, ILLINOIS 60068 USA JANUARY-FEBRUARY, 1976

DECIPHERMENT OF THE CUENCA SCRIPTS

By Prof. Dr. Dileep Kumar Kanjilal*

Dr. Erich von Daniken has drawn the attention of the scholars to a stele from the collection of Father Carlo Crespi of Cuenca, Ecuador which contains 56 signs which are in fact letters carved on stone. (Represented in figure at right). This stele is No. 336 in the pictorial collection of von Daniken's book "In Search of Ancient Gods." Picture No. 204 of the same book is a stone tablet with 25 Indian characters (See figure on page 2). No. 205 also contains 12 letters. Scholars are of opinion that the Incas had no script in the alphabetical sense of the term. But the letters found therein clearly point to the existence of a very improved form of writing in South America some centuries before the birth of Christ and a close analysis reveals tht the writings on the stele and on the tablet belong to the Brahmi class of writing used in the Inscriptions, Rock Edicts, Plates and verses belonging mainly to the Asokan period of Indian history; i.e. in the Third Century B.C. A few of these agree with the scripts of the famous Bower Manuscript and the Stein Collection of Manuscripts deposited at Bodleian Library, Oxford. But the early Indian character is being retained therewith. Pending a fuller analysis of the nature and the identity of these scripts we are presenting herewith the table of the scripts deciphered. This is based on the fascimile of the inscriptions reproduced in the volumns of the Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum of J.F. Fleet and E. Hultzsch and the Grundiss der Indo-Arische Philologie of G. Buhler.

Of the 56 signs found in the stele (No. 336) about 50 may be identified as Brahmi found in the inscriptions of Asoka. Of the 25 letters inscribed on the stone tablet (No. 204) about 22 may be equally identified as irregular and early forms of Brahmi. The stone pyr-

(Continued on next page)

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I	ṣa T.III.III.37	pha T.III.I.27	ca T.II.III.13	mā T.II.VI.32
II	ha T.III.VII.38	ma T.II.XIII.32	ya T.II.XIII.33	ka T.III.II.26
III	du T.III.XV.23	paṃ T.II.XX.28	thā T.II.IX.24	va STEIN COLL.
IV	du T.III.XV.23	guṃ Vedic	pta T.II.X.43	vī T.II.XXIV.36
V	thai ASOKAN INSCR.	sū T.II.I.39	da T.II.VI.25	śa T.II.I.37
VI	Nyū ? ASOKAN INSCR		te (irregular) T.II.XX.23	dā T.III.XIII.25
VII	oṃ T.II.II.8	kha T.II.II-X.10	bha T.II.VI.31.	na T.II.VI.27
VIII	juṃ (?)	tā II.II.XII-XXIII.23	thu T.IV.V-VI.23.	mā T.II.IX.32
IX	gā T.II.II-VI.11	dhū T.II.X.21	ma T.III.32	ri T.III.V-XV.32
X	bhū	pū T.II.VIII.28	khe T.II.V-XIII.10	ḍa T.II.VIII.20
XI	dhri T.II.III.26.	ā BOWER MS.	ma T.VII.V.31.S.INDIA	na T.VII.VII.26.
XII	ta T.III.XIX.23	lī T.II.VI.35	da	~~dha~~ ḍa T.III.XIV.28
XIII	ṣa T.II.II.38	ma T.II.XIII.32	ghā T.II.III.12.	?
XIV	ti T.II.XIII.23	vna	ṇa T.III.XX.20	ghā T.II.II.12

(Continued from first page)
amid in picture No. 205 contains a number of letters of which at least four bear resemblance to the regular type of Brahmi. The cursive nature of the scripts in the stone tablet No. 203 and of the letters at the foot of the pyramid in picture No. 207 seems to suggest a Neo-Punic character but no conclusion can be hazarded on the strength of superficial similiarity. The edicts of Asoka employ two scripts - the Brahmi and the Kharosthi. The Brahmi is read from left to right and the text in stele appears to be a Sanskrit or Prakrit text of which one line may be translated as "the pains of the body" (line X in the stele). Brahmi bears considerable amount of similarity with some early North-Semitic scripts which may be dated at about 1000 B.C. The burning question now is how the Brahmi form of writing came to be found in Ecuador? The earliest known record of Brahmi can be found in the inscriptions of Asoka in the Third Century B.C. It is obvious that the Brahmi type of writing originated in India long before Asoka. But the presence of Brahmi in Ecuador presupposes a long period of historical contact before the birth of Christ. The existence of Hindu manners, customs, religious rites, the practice of Satee (the burning of the widows to which Negasthenes had referred to in the Third Century B.C.), the counting of the numerals, soma-sacrifice, marriage customs, nuptial rites as seen among the old Aryan rulers of India, the presence of the stories of the Ramayana and the Mahabharata, the caste system, - all these are undeniable evidences of the migration of Aryan Hindu culture to the Mexico-Peru-Ecuadorian regions of South America in the pre-Christian ages. Traces of the transformation of the Mahabharata legends among the Incas of Peru are yet traceable. The Aryo-Quichua vocabulary by Lopez in French notices a large number of Sanskrit words. It is striking to note that the records of the lost civilizations at Mexico or Peru-Ecuador do not include any references to Lord Buddha. Dr. Daniken's discoveries do not contain the least trace of the Buddhist faith and culture which spread beyond the territorial limits of India in the Second Century B.C. Nor do the collections of Father Crespi. On the other hand the pictures presented by Dr. Daniken in his richly illustrated work "In Search of Ancient Gods" numbering 190-229 depict stories and legends of the Hindu mythology and the Naga-culture belonging to the pre-Buddhist ages of Hindu chronology. The date of Lord Buddha's Great Decease has been put at 486 B.C. according to the Cantonese tradition. The teachings of Buddha received world-wide recognition during the reign of emperor Asoka c.273-230 B.C. It is reasonable to surmise that the Brahmi script deciphered in the stele went to Ecuador before the Third Century B.C. and consequently its origin in India can be placed a few centuries earlier; i.e. the Seventh or Eighth Century B.C.

To the Indologists and paleographists this is of far-reaching significance in reconstructing the old history of India.

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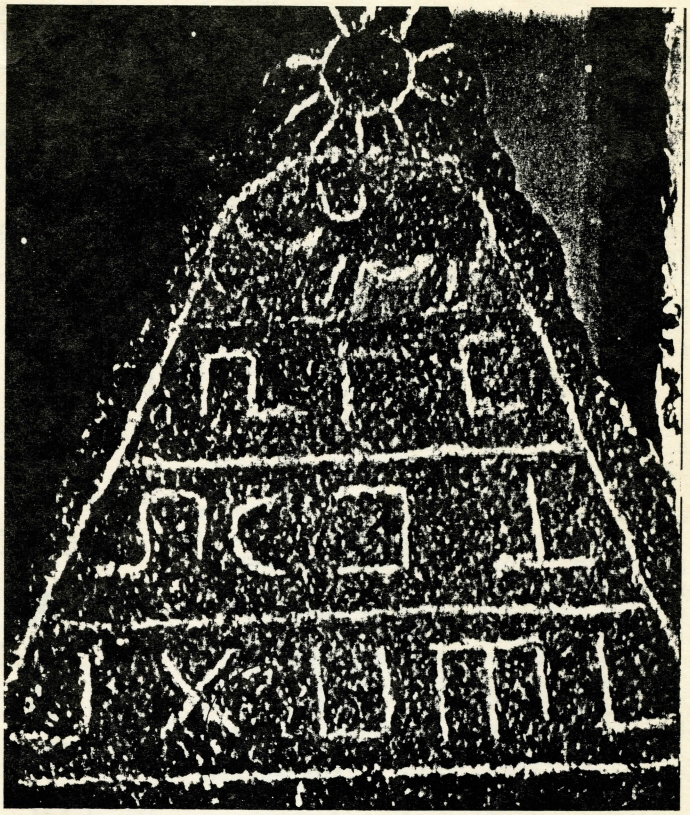
1. The Hindu America - Dewan Chamanlal. p. 108.
2. Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum. Vol. 1, 1925. Ed. E. Hultzsch; Vol III. 1888 - J.F. Fleet.
3. The Hindu America. Chapters IV-VI.
4. The Wonder that was India - A.L. Basham. p. 47.



STONE TABLET No. 205

STONE TABLET No. 204

ga T.II.I.11.	ṛa T.II.XI & XVI.22		na	cha T.I.II.11
ra T.II.	X	>	jha T.II.II-XII.16	i T.VII.I.3
ta T.II.XVII.31	u T.II.II-IX.5	0 T.II.II-XII.8	ma T.I.II.29	e T.II.II-XI.7
Ka T.II.II-XV.9.	e	ga T.II.XIII.11.	ta T.II.VII.23.	La T.II.II.35
a Neo-Punic T.II.VII.I	u T.II-XXI.5		ya (inverted) Kharosthi ja	ṭa T.II.VII.18

SECOND ARCHEOLOGICAL ADVENTURE TO MEXICO

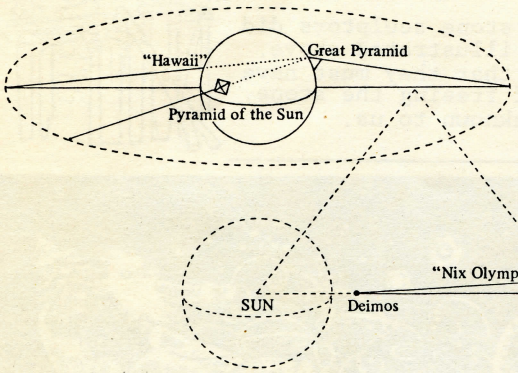
The detailed itinerary for our next adventure to Mexico is now complete. The journey begins on Sunday April 4, 1976 from Chicago O'Hare International Airport and returns on Sunday April 11. Eight days, seven nights of exciting adventure to Teotihuacan (Temple of Quetzacoatl, Pyramid of the Moon and the world's largest - Pyramid of the Sun); TULA, with the colossal Toltec statues; giant OLMEC heads in the open-air museum of LaVenta in Villahermosa, and two full days at PALENQUE, site of the now famous Palenque Slab, a sarcophagus cover with a carved relief which Erich von Daniken has suggested describes an astronaut in a space capsule. The total price of $647.00, per person, double occupancy, is all-inclusive - all meals, all hotel accomodations, all air fare - everything! For a copy of the detailed itinerary, write to ABC Travel Service, 1925 N. Lincoln Ave., Chicago, IL 60614, or call Fran Piva (312)649-1378.

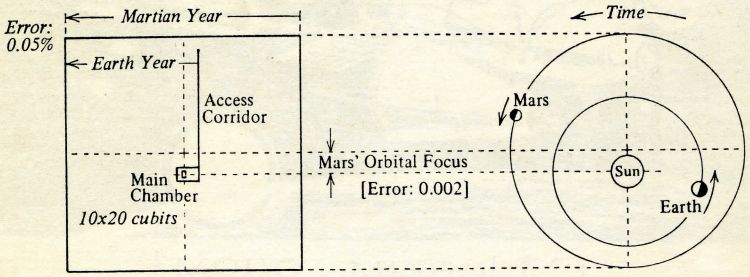
BOOK REVIEW

DESTINY MARS - BY M. W. SAUNDERS
Postscript by DUNCAN LUNAN
Published by Downs Books, Caterham, Surrey, England

Destiny Mars presents the intriguing theory that the Great Pyramid in Egypt and the Pyramid of the Sun in Mexico were built as directional markers to be utilized in locating information satellites which may be orbiting the Earth at an altitude of approximately 13,000 miles. Mr. Saunders says that these satellites contain information deposited by a highly intelligent society which visited Earth in prehistoric times, and that the information, if and when found by man, will enable him to prevent his self-destruction.

In a postscript, Duncan Lunan, British radio-astronomer, gives scientific credence to the author's theories, but suggests that the function of the satellites could be to act as "intellectual signposts from the pyramids to Mars." Lunan suggests that if there is a cache of data essential to mankind's survival, it could very well be found on the planet Mars.



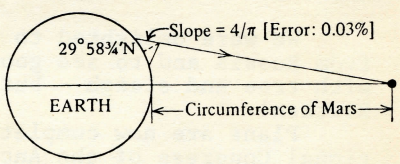


Mean Mars-Sun Distance = Baselength x 1000 million

Average, maximum, Mars-Earth Distance = (Baselength + Height) x 1000 million [Error: 0.1%]

The Great Pyramid was constructed, and aligned, with considerable precision, more than 4500 years ago.

The "Errors" stated here are relative to the extensive survey conducted by Sir Flinders Petrie.



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PAPERBACK BOOKS: On P182 On P384

CHARIOTS OF THE GODS? - Erich von Daniken
GODS FROM OUTER SPACE - Erich von Daniken
THE GOLD OF THE GODS - Erich von Daniken
IN SEARCH OF ANCIENT GODS - Erich von Daniken
WE ARE NOT THE FIRST - Andrew Tomas
THE HOME OF THE GODS - Andrew Tomas
BEYOND THE TIME BARRIER - Andrew Tomas
MYSTERIES FROM FORGOTTEN WORLDS - Charles Berlitz
THE BERMUDA TRIANGLE - Charles Berlitz
GODS AND DEVILS FROM OUTER SPACE - Eric Norman
OUR HAUNTED PLANET - John A. Keel
INVISIBLE HORIZONS - Vincent Gaddis
INVISIBLE RESIDENTS - Ivan T. Sanderson
THE COMING OF THE GODS - Jean Sendy
THOSE GODS WHO MADE HEAVEN AND EARTH - Jean Sendy
STRANGER THAN SCIENCE - Frank Edwards
STRANGE WORLD - Frank Edwards
THE LATE GREAT PLANET EARTH - Hal Lindsey
THE RA EXPEDITIONS - Thor Heyerdahl
GODS AND SPACEMEN (EAST) - W. Raymond Drake
GODS AND SPACEMEN (WEST) - W. Raymond Drake
ANCIENTS SECRETS OF MYSTERIOUS AMERICA - W. Raymond Drake
PONAPE - Silbey S. Morrill
EARTH IN UPHEAVAL - Immanuel Velikovsky
WORLDS IN COLLISION - Immanuel Velikovsky
THE SPACESHIPS OF EZEKIEL - Josef F. Blumrich
FORGOTTEN WORLDS - Robert Charroux
THE GODS UNKNOWN - Robert Charroux
ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND YEARS (etc.) - Robert Charroux
TEMPLE OF THE STARS - Brinsley LePoer Trench
THE SKY PEOPLE - Brinsley LePoer Trench
THE MORNING OF THE MAGICIANS - Pauwels and Bergier
IMPOSSIBLE POSSIBILITIES - Pauwels and Bergier
THE ETERNAL MAN - Pauwels and Bergier
THE CRYSTAL SKULL - Richard Garvin
IN SEARCH OF THE MAYA - Robert L. Brunhouse
ATLANTIS RISING - Brad Steiger
NOT OF THIS WORLD - Peter Kolosimo
NOAH's ARK: I TOUCHED IT - F. Navarra
BERMUDA TRIANGLE - A.T. Jeffrey
MYSTERIES OF ANCIENT S.A. - Harold T. Wilkins
RAGNOROK - Ignatius Donnelly
IN SEARCH OF ANCIENT MYS. - Alan Landsburg
LEGACY OF THE GODS - Robert Charroux
COLONY: EARTH - Richard E. Mooney
THE DEVIL'S TRIANGLE - Richard Winer
UFOLOGY - James McCampbell
EXTRA-TERRESTRIAL VISIT. - Jacques Bergier
THE BOOK OF THE DAMNED - Charles Fort
LO! - Charles Fort
WILD TALENTS - Charles Fort
NEW LANDS - Charles Fort
WHISPERS FROM SPACE - John W. MacVey
FENG-SHUI - E.J. Eitel
IS ANYONE OUT THERE? - Jack Steneley
SUPERNATURE - Lyall Watson
MAN INTO SUPERMAN - R.C.W. Ettinger
LOST ATLANTIS - James Bramwell
MANKIND - CHILD OF THE STARS - Flindt and Binder
MASTERS OF THE WORLD - Robert Charroux
GODS AND SPACEMEN (PAST) - W. Raymond Drake
ALIENS FROM SPACE - Major Donald E. Keyhoe
THE GREAT PYRAMID: A MIRACLE IN STONE - Joseph A. Seiss, D.D.
THE VIEW OVER ATLANTIS - John Mitchell
PSYCHIC DISCOVERIES BEHIND THE IRON CURTAIN - Ostrander and Schroeder
THE DRAGON AND THE DISC - F.W. Holiday
WE ARE NOT ALONE - Walter Sullivan
LEGEND OF SONS OF GOD - T.C. Lethbridge
TIMELESS EARTH - Peter Kolosimo
THE MYSTERIOUS PAST - Robert Charroux

ANCIENT ASTRONAUTS IN MEXICO, A Tour Report

By LAWRENCE BLAZEY

A most informative expedition to Mexico during Thanksgiving week, 1975, brought home to me the realization that there was a lot of unknown and unfathomable history on our continent that definitely alluded to some power outside of earth that enabled the ancient Mexicans to produce their paradoxical culture.

The Tula giants and the Palenque tomb, although ancient, showed evidence by their glyphs that tools and devices were then in use and barely understood by us today. To be able to carve the giant thirteen foot statues from granite is an unbelievable achievement, especially for an age in which the only known hard metal was bronze.

I have reproduced in the accompanying figures illustrations from Victor von Hagen's "The World of the Maya", which attempt to show how the Toltecs carved their statues; however, any engineer can readily see how impracticable the methods shown are. To be able to carve a giant block of stone out of a mountainside is the first step in producing a statue, because it is unlikely that individual stones of uniform size would be readily available. To cut the block from the living rock would be possible, but how could it be released? How could the back side be cut? And we observed that the back was carved with equal detail as the other sides.

In our myopic view, the only way to release the huge block from the mountainside would be to drill holes to be filled with explosives; or perhaps a wooden wedge in a deep groove, when made wet would expand and cause the stone to split. Or, could it have been cut with a laser beam, or a plasma flame? I discovered no drill marks, and the laser or plasma methods seem to be indicated.

I decided to test the accepted carving method, and secured a piece of basalt rock, then split it to obtain a sharp point. I then proceeded to carve a profile that I had drawn on a piece of limestone. It took twenty-five minutes to cut a groove one-sixteenth of an inch deep for a distance of four inches, after which the basalt dulled somewhat. I pondered on the time and patience it must have taken a carver to execute the intricate designs on a block of limestone ten feet high

The glyphs I examined had recessed grooves at least one inch deep, and the figures were carved in bas relief with many fine lines. To execute such fine lines with crude basalt stone tools with sharp edges did not seem possible in our test. It was not possible to control the hand sufficiently to repeat over and over the design necessary to arrive at the fine detail shown in the Toltec works.

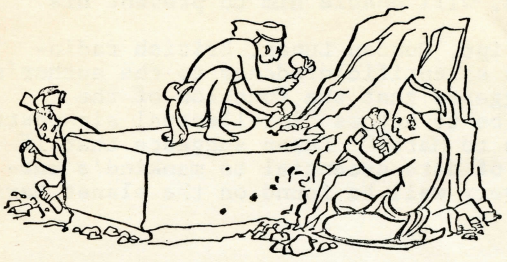
I also observed that in the various museums we visited, there were no metal carving tools or chisels on display which could explain the Toltec method. What we did see were chipped obsidian spear heads and knives of bronze, but nothing of the size needed for such intricate glyphs.

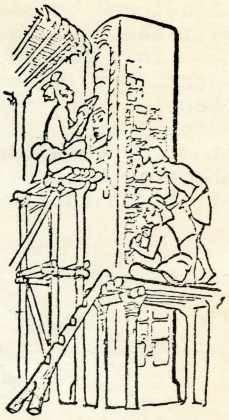
According to Engineer Gerardo Levet, who accompanied us to TULA, and a researcher of high authority, a probable method used by the ancients was the laser gun, or a plasma gun, with power for these tools supplied by generating equipment in their headdress. Levet also suggested that the Toltecs had developed a method of producing bronze of extreme hardness, from which they made their carving tools. Further exploration into the ruins may reveal such bronze tools, but until that happens, we can only speculate according to our limited scientific knowledge of the carving methods.

The huge stone slab covering the sarcophagus in the Temple of Inscriptions at Palenque is elaborately carved and shows what we believe today to be an astronaut seated at the controls of his vehicle, complete with controls, space suit, helmet, visor - all indicative of space flight. This is probably the most convincing evidence of our having been visited by extraterrestrials who instructed man in the building of the Mayan culture.

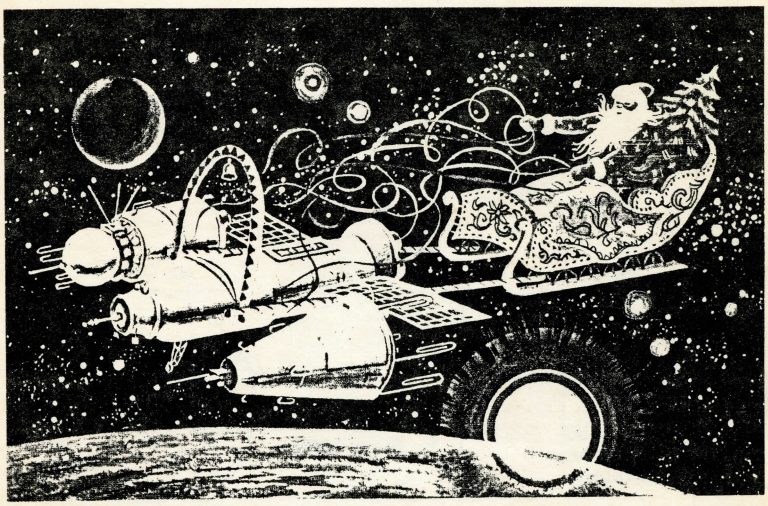
Also, the tomb itself in the Temple of Inscriptions is a huge block of stone into which has been carved an irregularly shaped cavity large enough to hold the body.

How such stone carvings were done in antiquity deserves further exploration before we can arrive at a reasonable answer as to how the ancient Mayans were able to produce such profound and skillful artistic work.





If the ancient stone sculptors did use the method illustrated above, it is apparent that they must have had a method of freeing the stone, which is now unknown to us.



С Новым годом!

GREETINGS FROM MOSCOW!

We were delighted to receive the above card from Russia and to see good old St. Nick, complete with tree and sleigh - but get a load of Donner and Blitzen!

Plans are now complete for the Third International Congress of the Ancient Astronaut Society to be held in Crikvenica, Yugoslavia, May 16-22, 1976. Reservations should be made with Dr. Josip Kotnik, Hotel Omorika, 51260 Crikvenica, Yugoslavia.

Speakers include Dr. Alexander Abramow (USSR) archaeologist; Dr. Vladimir Avinsky (USSR) geologist and palaentologist; Dr. Branco Basler (Yugoslavia) archaeologist; Josef Blumrich (USA) former NASA space engineer; W. Raymond Drake (England) author; Gerardo Levet (Mexico) engineer; Dr. Igor Liesewich (USSR) Academy of Science; Dr. George Marx (Hungary) Academy of Astronautics; Dr. Peschek (Czechoslovakia) President of CETI; Gene M. Phillips (USA) Founder of the Ancient Astronaut Society; Pasqual Schievella (USA) philosopher; Uri Siegel (USSR) aviation engineer; Dr. Solotow (USSR) geophysicist; Andrew Tomas (France) author; and Erich von Daniken (Switzerland) author.